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A VOICE FROM THE EAST. MAHONE AND THE NEGRO.

The size of man, nothing makes
If to the right he only takes;
Not flesh and bone should we prize,
For animals may beat men in
size.

So not the physis ever small,
Who Virginians proudly call
Brig, and general, all in one,
For something big he never
done.

His hat 'er could fit a man
With brain or conscience avow,
To right determined to do or die,
His best is to win on the sly.

So tricky, too, is this little man,
Many negroes under his ban
Deluded he to believe him true,
And for their good to ever do.

But as every dog will have his day,
And every murder will out, they
say.

Though time may dim memories
page
By days, weeks or years of age.

Not many days of now I write,
Did this little pollywog alight
In Carolina, to all known as the
South,

And then did he open his mouth.

His nature true in years up pent,
In social harmony with freedom
went;

And glorious this little hero
Did speak his mind of the negro.

The American negro, he said,
Wanted to rest in a cabinet bed;
Or in high offices in Washington,
As if he had anything worthy
done.

The negro's place is that, he said,
Is the farm and cotton machin-
ery,

The plough and the grubbing hoe,
Brethren, is the Negroes, you
know.

Of whom I speak can you not see,
Not of Sherman or Blaine or
such men.

But of Senator Mahone,
The Virginian, Alone, Alone.

THE COLORED MAN IN THE SOUTH.

MR. L. W. PULIES READS AN ABLE
PAPER.

The regular meeting of the Beth-
el Historical and Literary Society
of the Metropolitan Church Tues-
day, Jan. 29, was a success in every
respect. There was a large atten-
dance of friends and members of
the organization, and the audience
included the culture and wealth of
the colored citizens of this District.

An able paper was read by Mr.
L. W. Pulies. The essayist said
substantially that for upward of
one hundred years the negro in
this country had been made the
bone of contention. By false rea-
soning, based upon the sentiment
of negro inferiority as a class, he
had been forced into the attitude
of an unwelcome stranger in a fam-
ily, bringing discord and feud to
its members. The negro was, how-
ever, unalterably a fixed member
of the body politic. At no distant
day the whites and the blacks
would live harmoniously, side by
side, upon terms of political equal-
ity. Ethnology proved ab initio a
dead level, a common equality, and
therefore the existing superiority,
mental and moral, of the Anglo-
Saxon as a race was due to educa-
tion and environment, and not the
result of endowed quality. The
Hamitic stock was the first on the
path of progress and ruled in the
earlier history of the world. There
was little progress in any direction
until a shock of races, a clash of
mental activities, and an infusion
and amalgamation of blood took
place. The characteristics of the
Hamitic and Japhetic stock were
rather similar than dissimilar. The
methods by which the negro race
has been reduced to its present ab-
normal status in the human family
are well known. Careful analysis
of the Declaration of Independence
shows that it is worth anything,
it clearly sets forth the doctrine of
human rights, and the negro was
undoubtedly included as a branch
of the human species. The consti-
tution and laws fully provided for
his protection in the enjoyment of
the rights and privileges of citizen-
ship, and the government was leg-
ally and morally bound to enforce
the same. A rebellious minority
of white men, who had by treason
and rebellion forfeited their own
rights to citizenship, but magnani-

mously pardoned by the govern-
ment they tried to destroy, upon
their oath to obey the constitution
and laws, had violated their oath,
and were now engaged in bringing
disrepute upon the nation, in deny-
ing and abridging the rights of
loyal citizens by fraud and murder.
These practices were no less a fraud
and wrong upon the lawful major-
ity of the south than upon the mass-
es north, east and west. This con-
dition of affairs could not exist
much longer. Good government
could not be established and perpe-
tuated. The untrammelled ex-
pression of the will of the people
was the greatest security for the
permanency of a republican form of
government. The nation was drift-
ing to a crisis which might prove a
catastrophe and could only be
averted by an unflinching determi-
nation to enforce the constitution
and the laws in every section of
the country. There could be but
one interpretation and a uniform
application of the laws to all classes
of citizens. When that principle
failed, the government failed. The
exigencies of the situation were
imperative that the travesty upon
justice, upon the suffrages of the
people, the stifling of the "vox
populi" must cease. Therein was
the great danger to Republican in-
stitutions, and not in negro su-
premacy, which was disingenuous.
The negro was made the scapegoat,
but fortunately, the principles in-
volved overshadowed him individu-
ally and as a class, and became of
national importance. It was the
awakening of the government to a
sense of the danger and of its duty,
dawning upon the south, which
causes its present frantic cries. The
glaring hypocrisy of the pre-
tended fear of social equality was
apparent everywhere. There were
no incongruous elements. Both
races had one religion, one lan-
guage; their methods of thought
and habits of life were similar, they
assimilated easily and perfectly,
and no good or justifiable reason
existed why they should not live
side by side in harmony and upon
terms of political equality.

The south, instead of being
prosperous and happy, was grow-
ing in the darkness of ignorance
and floundering in the quagmires
of poverty, chained and bound by
the fallacies, heresies and dogmas
of a past generation. So long as
this condition lasts stagnation
must cling to it.

But the change has commenced,
ideas are broadening. Northern
capital has gone south. Emigra-
tion of a people reared in the
atmosphere of purer influences
will follow, and the contract will
be salutary. As the south devel-
ops educationally, morally and
materially, old animosities will
become extinct. In the course of
a few years, the old leads which
are now keeping the embers of
hatred alive will have passed
away, and with them, class dis-
tinction and that social condition
growing out of the relations of
master and slave. The rising
generations will grasp the inspira-
tions of the hour, and thus, with
these forces at work, and the
healing influences of time, there
will be no so called southern
problem, no north, no south, but
a compact union of states, a nation
welded together by mutual inter-
ests and fraternal feeling, march-
ing forward to the grand destiny
which awaits it.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

INNOCENT COLORED MEN COMPELLED
TO LEAVE HOME. REPUBLICAN
OFFICE HOLDERS, SCHOOL TEACH-
ERS ARE PUT IN JAIL. WILL THE
LOYAL NORTH TOLERATE THIS.

Memphis, Tenn. Jan. 28, 1889.
Editor of the Washington Bee:

Dear Sir:

No doubt you and your readers
would like to hear something about
the trials of some of the Crittenden
County exiles.

You remember on the 12th day
of July, 1888 a number of white
regulators with their winchesters
drove out twenty or more of the
leading colored men of Crittenden
County, Ark.

A few days after these men were
driven out the very same regulators
constituted a Grand Jury, that
found indictments against these
whom they had driven out.

Jan. 1889 was the time set for the
trial of these men. As the time

drew near, these regulators said
that if these men came to trial they
would be killed.

You must remember that these
men have not been allowed to go
home since the 12th day of July,
you must also remember that the
majority of these exiles have been
in Memphis since that date. The
Sheriff of Crittenden County Ark.,
has seen them every week and
would talk with them, but would
tell them if they stay away from
Crittenden Co. they would not be
arrested, but if they came back they
would be put in jail. The exiles in-
sisted that they wanted to go to
trial; although they were told that
they would be killed, put in jail &c.
if they returned.

Jan. 14th was the beginning of
court. Although these men had em-
ployed their lawyers, they were
afraid to go to Crittenden County
to stand their trials; except Dr. N.
J. Stith, who said "if it be the last
act of my life, I will go to trial," so
he with Rev. Ragsdale were the on-
ly ones of the exiles at court on the
first day. You will remember that
the Dr. returned to Marion Ark. ten
days after they were sent away and
was put in jail, and kept there a
week, by that Crittenden County
mob.

However a great number of the
exiles have returned to be tried by
the same mob, that drove them
away. Up to this writing Messrs.
York Byas, grocery keeper; Danl.
Ferguson, County clerk; D. W.
Lewis, County Judge; F. T. Moore,
Justice of the Peace; Henry Bibb,
Assistant Assessor; George Smith,
laborer; Lewis Ragsdale, Minister;
S. S. Odum, member of the Legisla-
ture; J. R. Rooks, Assessor; Wash
Dever, Marshal of town; Ed. Flem-
ming, cook; Tierce Nelm, laborer;
J. L. Flemming, Deputy Clerk;
Mack Green, blacksmith; H. M.
Bungard, laborer; and Dr. N. J.
Stith, have returned.

Those who have not returned are
J. W. Ramsy, school teacher; C. H.
Fletcher, school teacher; W. O.
Michem, Lawyer; J. D. Lawrence,
preacher; Lewis Brown, music
teacher; Wilson, music
teacher. All of those that have re-
turned own property except two or
three, those who have not re-
turned do not own any property in
the County.

These regulators are trying every
way they know to beat these men
out of their property.

The cases against Dr. N. J. Stith,
S. S. Odum, J. R. Rooks, Ed. Flem-
ming, Wash Dever, Lewis Rags-
dale, are the only cases that have
come up in this Court thus far, and
they have been nobly pressed. They
will not dare let one of these cases
go to trial, for fear that there in-
dictments for conspiracy will turn
out to be a political trick. I think
it is hard for a set of men to be kept
away from their families and homes
for six or eight months for nothing
more than a democratic job.

They are trying all they know to
put the Clerk and Judge in state
prison.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

To the Editor of the Bee:

The recent dip-
lomatic controversy between the
diminutive Haytian Republic and
the government of the United
States, and the settlement thereof,
is in striking contrast with the
modus operandi of our government
in the complication with the re-
doubtable Bismark. The one is a
weak and impotent Republic torn
by internal dissensions which they
seem powerless to suppress, the
other probably the military auto-
crat of the world. The palpable
difference in the mode of procedure
of the State Department in settling
these disputes are enough to ex-
cite the diplomatic division of the
world. In the one case they pur-
sue a bulldozing, intimidating
policy, born of the knowledge of
superior strength, in the other a
weak, vacillating, cowardly
course.

Now, as to the nature of the of-
fense: The government of Hayti
(or at least the faction that seemed
uppermost in the affairs of the Is-
land at that time) proclaimed a
blockade of their ports, and a
steamer (the Haytien Republic)
attempted to run the blockade is
captured and detained in Haytien
waters, and a prize court inquiry
decides that the seizure is perfectly
legal. Our government, however,
thought differently and in an in-
credible short space of time had a
full-fledged Rear-Admiral threat-
ening direful consequences from the

deck of his ship if the steamer was
not surrendered to him at a certain
hour. And I venture to say that
those threats would have been car-
ried out to the very letter had not
the Haytien authorities realized
that resistance was useless.

Well, Hayti gave up as was pre-
supposed. The injunctions of Ad-
miral Luce were obeyed to the
simplest detail; while winged
peace again reigned supreme. And
why not? "Now mark how plain a
tale, etc." There seems to have
been a triple agreement or treaty
stipulation to preserve the auton-
omy of Samoa, in which England,
Germany and the United States
were the high contracting parties.
Subsequently Germany, imbued
with the spirit of conquest, decid-
ed to assume a protectorate in spite
of the tacit agreement with the
other parties, and proceeds arbi-
trarily to carry out their designs,
and meeting with a righteous re-
sistance which results in the loss
of some of their men they for the
once carry things with a high hand.
They maltreated in various ways,
American citizens, burned their
property, imprisoned them, and at
last but not least, tore down, shot
at, and burned the American flag.

History tells us of a time when
Germany would either have to
make the amend honorable in
double time or fight. But now how
vastly, how absolutely different.
The first report of the outrageous
actions of the Germans seemed to
paralyze those same gentlemen
who were so active in crushing the
insignificant little Hayti. In fact
it has created such consternation
in ministerial circles that it is ex-
pected some of them will resign.
Oh! if it was only Hayti; how
comparatively easy it would be to
reduce her to a proper state of sub-
mission; and, again in the face of
these indignities, this undisguised
insult to our American flag, they
still remain passive; comparatively
nothing done in the premises.

We are floundering about upon
the sea of consternation. We trem-
ble in our boots—Oh! democrats
why were you ever made.

Yours, for equal justice,
Jay-Kay.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

About two years ago,
when the Reverend Giles Cook,
came to this city, he found in the
Episcopal Orphanage a blue eyed
bright boy who had lived there
from infancy, do one supposed him
to have colored blood in his veins
and his appearance does not now
so indicate. However Rev. Cooke
and others must have thought so,
for the former tried to get some
colored family to adopt the boy or
take him out on any condition, this
failed. It was generally under-
stood that there being no proof
of the rumors concerning the boy's
color and because of the Catholic
spirit of the Bishop of Ky., that
the Bishop desired the boy to re-
main undisturbed that he might
grow up a blessing to the Church.
But not long ago the flaxen haired
of eight or nine years of age was
bundled up and carried from his
church home to the Colored Or-
phan Home. The tears and piteous
looks were enough to melt hearts
of stone. A worthy family colored
(Methodist) took the boy when it
is hoped the curse of caste will not
follow. Oh! Holy Catholic Church,
drive from thy altars all those
priests and from thy pens all those
communicants whose hearts are so
filled with prejudice against the
descendants of that poor man who
bore thy Redeemers' Cross, that in
their hearts is no sooner for char-
ity the perfect Lord of peace; and
whose persecutions are bringing
a reproach against the name and
cause! The Holy Catholic Church
should be a respecter of persons
even if they are innocent babes.

Delinquent subscribers are re-
quested to pay up or the paper
will be discontinued and their
names placed on our dead head
list to the public view. People
who want the paper must pay for
it, if it is not wanted pay and dis-
continue.

Mr. L. Gorham Fletcher Jr., is
our authorized collector for East
and South Washington. The
subscribers in those sections of
the city are requested to pay him
whenever calls.

CRIME IN THE DISTRICT. ED- ITOR CROMWELL'S AD- DRESS.

There was a large crowd present
at the opening of the 2d Baptist
Church Lyceum last Sunday after-
noon. The speaker of the day was
Mr. J. W. Cromwell, editor of the
"People's Advocate, on the subject:
"What are you going to do about
it? or crime among the colored
people."

The lecturer opened by referring
to the city of New York, its great
business, busy marts, extended
commercial affairs, immense popu-
lation, opportunities for work and
crime, the scandals growing out of
the Tweed regime, and the reply to
all charges of misdeeds, "What are
you going to do about it?" This
city, he said, received its prestige
on account of its relations to the
federal government, and grew with
the nation, and whatever had a
tendency in a social or moral sense
to mar the beauty of the national
capital invited its own speedy dis-
truction.

As had noticed in the report of
the chief of police a few days since
a statement that there were more
criminals among the colored than
the white people of the District. It
had been commented upon by the
daily papers, and a judge referred
to it in open court. He thought it
could not be true that nine-tenths
of the crimes committed here was
done by people of his race, but that
was what Judge Montgomery had
said in regard to the colored peo-
ple. Mr. Cromwell said that such

an announcement humiliated
him, and he asked his audience as
he should ask others all over the
District:

"What are you going to do about
it?"

Was it true that they were the
criminal classes of the commu-
nity? He preferred to let the re-
cords speak. According to the po-
lice census there are about 72,000
colored and 150,000 whites in the
District. During the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1888, there were
20,530 arrests, 10,042 were held for
trial and the remainder were dis-
missed. Of these there were 332
whites under the age of 16 against
1,171 colored of the same age;
whites between 16 and 21, 1,227;
colored, 2,515; whites, over 21,
8,950, colored, 6,279; From this it
would seem, on the proportion of
population, that there were twice
as many colored arrests to the
thousand as whites. In the case
of drunkenness, however, there were
nearly twice as many white drunk-
ards according to the population as
there were colored. The record
where there was trial by jury and
where every accused prisoner has
an opportunity to be defended by
counsel spoke for itself. He wish-
ed that he could blot it out. Dur-
ing the year ending June 30, 1888,
nineteen white men were sent to
jail and 121 colored, and four
whites and sixty-three colored were
sent to the penitentiary.

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| Dressed doll, | 10 cts. |
| 1/2 dozen wine glasses, | 17 cts. |
| 1/2 dozen goblets, | 21 cts. |
| Xmas tree ornaments, | 4 cts. |
| Decorated dinner sets, | \$7.98 cts. |
| Decorated tea sets, 56 pieces, | \$3.12 |
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